

The Weekly Arizona Miner.

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PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1878.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

The Arizona Miner.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

CHAS. W. BEACH,
Editor and Proprietor.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and in this, its thirteenth year, it can, with truth, claim to be the oldest, and best newspaper in the Territory.

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the Largest and Best Saloon
in NORTHERN ARIZONA.
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Liquors and Cigars,
Always on hand and for sale.
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The Old Stand is well known.
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Meals 75 cents.
Every attention given to the comfort of our guests.
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FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
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Sold by Bottle, Quart or Gallon.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER
Always on hand.

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FORWARD ALL FREIGHT WITH PROMPTNESS.
Patrons Respectfully Solicited.

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CIGARS, TOBACCO
AND
SMOKERS' ARTICLES.
Discontinued at Prescott.

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ASSAYERS.
Gold, Silver and Lead Bullion and all kinds of assay work done and analyzed. All assays guaranteed.
Prices of Ore Assays:
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Assays made by mail or express, and returned by mail or express.

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PRESCOTT.

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Have established a new
LUMBER-YARD,
On the West side of Granite Creek,
Corner McCormick & Gurley Sts.,
IN PRESCOTT,
Where the complete mill always have on hand all kinds of building lumber.
Having just added Planing and Shingle Machines, I am now prepared to furnish

Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Etc.,
AT THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

The Mills are situated eight miles south of Prescott, in the best body of timber in Yavapai County, and have the most complete machinery and the best of men.

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Always on Hand.
Particular attention given to orders for CLEAR LUMBER, and bills will be filled with dispatch.
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Sash, Door & Blind Factory.
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NEW MACHINERY,
We are prepared to furnish cheaper than ever before

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings,
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Done to Order.

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All Orders Promptly Attended to.

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Corner of Granite and Ashy Streets, Prescott, Arizona

NEW SAW MILL.
Two and one-half miles South of Prescott
Having now completed, and in full operation, my new
Saw-Mill, with the latest improved machinery, consisting of SAW, SKIDDER, MATCHING and PLAINER, I am prepared, at the shortest notice, to fill all orders for the following kinds of lumber, either at the Mill or at my Lumber Yard in Prescott, Arizona.

MERCHANTABLE,
CLEAR, SURFACED
AND RUSTIC LUMBER
MATCHED FLOORING,
Casings, Mouldings, Panelings
AND SHINGLES,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

In short, Everything in my line
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
OF
FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

All orders sent by mail, or through the merchants of Prescott, will receive prompt attention.
Prescott, May 28, 1875.

NEW DEPARTURE!!

THE PIONEER MILL
OF THE TERRITORY,
On Aspen Creek Four Miles from Prescott.

Having again taken possession of this old and well established mill, I am prepared to furnish
Better Lumber
PRIORS TO SUIT THE TIMES,
FOR CASH—
or on reasonable time with good security.

Transportation
furnished to any section of the Territory.
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STEPHEN G. MARCOU.
Professor of languages and literature.
Jan 10

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STAGE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
—AND—
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S.
EXPRESS,
FROM PRESCOTT via WICKENBURG & EHRENBURG
—TO—
Dos Palmas, Cal., (Southern Pacific R.R.)
—ALSO FROM—
PRESCOTT via WICKENBURG & PHOENIX
TO FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

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SANGRE DE CRISTO RANGE
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ROCKY MOUNTAINS
—TO—
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COLORADO NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA
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Wickenburg to Signal City,
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FOR FARES SEE, APPLY TO AGENCIES.
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FLOURING MILL,
EAST PHOENIX, A. T.

This well known and popular Flouring Mill will start up next commencing grinding wheat from the area of No. 1 Family Flour, ABOUT MAY 15TH.

And will constantly have on hand the best home-manufactured flour in the Territory, in quantities to suit your choice.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Cash Prices as Low as the Lowest.
C. H. VELL, Proprietor.

Orders may be left with C. P. Head & Co., or G. C. Vell, Prescott, and will receive prompt attention.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS OF
Machinery and Supplies,
MINING ENGINES,
Saw Mills, Steam Pumps, Portable and Stationary Engines, Stamp Mills, Air Compressors and Rock Drills,
WOOD AND IRON WORKING MACHINERY.

Prescott, Phoenix, Yuma, Globe, Tucson, Flagstaff, and all the principal mining and manufacturing centers of the Territory.
Selling Agents
For the Pacific States for the Heavy Portable and Stationary Engines, Steam Pumps, and all kinds of machinery and tools.
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San Francisco.

HAWKINS & CO'S.
RESTAURANT
(In Rear of Cate's Saloon.)
MONTEZUMA STREET,
Opens Sunday, February 23, 1878.

Bill of fare not to be excelled in town.
Board per Week, \$10.00
Single Meals, 25 Cts.

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Fence Nails At
L. BASHFORD & CO'S.

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CITY EXPRESS.
Patrons Solicited.

SPANISH & FRENCH
STEPHEN G. MARCOU.
Professor of languages and literature.
Jan 10

A VOICE FROM MOHAVE.

MINEVAL PARK, Feb. 4, 1878.

EDITOR MINER:—For the past six months the question of organizing a party in the vicinity of Prescott, to be called the Democratic party of Arizona, has been discussed. In the Enterprise, of the 26th of January, there appears an article headed "Political," which charges that demagogues are trying to prevent the organization of political parties in Arizona. What have demagogues to do with the untried? If the demagogues of Yavapai county want to organize, no one will hold them. But the question is, will Yavapai county go to the polls with this organization? Is it policy for Yavapai county to lead off unless all the counties in the Territory follow suit and take part in the organization?

If the Democrats of Yavapai nominate good men, then all voters of the Territory may become Democrats and support the nomination. The Independent that the Enterprise condemns will stand ready to cast their votes where it will be of most use and where local interests may demand it. It is quite true that if a thorough organization could be effected throughout the Territory, it would be of great importance. It would keep out the illegals and prevent the corrupt slight-of-hand performance that has been performed in the matter of declaring the results.

There may be a feint or pretense to organize in Pima and Yuma counties, but I do not believe that these counties will organize or split. The Yavapai voters of Pima and Yuma counties will look at the late acts of the Legislature and see the wires already laid: A citizen of Mexico may cross the line and swear that he has resided in Arizona one year and intends to become a citizen of the United States, and he can vote. But a man from California or Nevada that invests his money in machinery and moves to Arizona, must remain here one year before he can vote, although he is a registered voter in California or Nevada. He is assessed and taxed in Arizona, but cannot vote. Our laws are similar, and he is well qualified to vote within six months, or, sixty days residence, but he must remain one year before he is allowed to vote. These acts must have originated with the galvanized people of Pima county and enemies of citizens of the United States.

Again, we learn that our Delegate in Congress has introduced a bill, of which the main feature provides for a new census, or, at least, a new census of the Territory. It provides that a Census Marshal shall be appointed by the Governor, and said Census Marshal shall appoint deputies for each county, who shall take the census and return the result to the Secretary of the Territory. Suppose this bill passes, and there is no doubt that it will, as there is a majority in the House of Representatives. Then what will be the result? If the Governor so chooses, he can appoint a Census Marshal from Tucson, and then a return can be made out showing Pima county to have 20,000 inhabitants, Yuma county 15,000 inhabitants, and Pinal 10,000, Maricopa 5,000, Yavapai 3,000, Mohave 1,000, and the rest of the Territory. The Secretary of the Territory has no discretion in the matter, but must apportion according to the returns. There is nothing improbable about their theory. It would be quite as consistent and honorable as it was for the Secretary of Arizona, in 1876, to throw aside the legal returns as given by the various counties of the Territory, and pick up a statement that was made out eight days later, and forwarded by an attorney, and counted, thus declaring H. A. Stevens duly elected Delegate to Congress.

The illegal votes of Pima and Yuma counties have elected our Delegates until the fraud was stopped by the Registry law being passed; since then, the Secretary has elected him.

Now, will the Democrats of Yavapai prevent these frauds? If so, then all Northern Arizona had better become Democrats at once. But what is in it for them? If they do not organize are called "Independent" or "Greengrass," it is all the same.

If we refer to the political history of our country, we will see that in 1872, when Conventions were in order, the Democrats met and accepted the situation and virtually adopted the Republican platform, and nominated an ultra-Republican for standard-bearer and went to battle, but were defeated.

In 1876 conventions were again in order; and the Democrats adopted a platform with but one plank (that reform) with an ultra Democrat for their standard bearer, the fight was made, but the Republican candidate, in general, and as soon as he was seated, he at once stepped upon the Democratic platform, stopped the troops from the South, nominated Independent men for his Cabinet, thus ignoring the ring leaders of the Republican party, adopted a rigid civil-service reform, and in many ways carried out Democratic principles. In Congress party lines are drawn, when party power is in danger.

There is one party that differs with this mixed Democratic and Republican party, this is called the Greenback party. In some places it is called the Greenback party, other parts of the country it is called the Labor, or Workingman's party. Many prominent men of this party argue that all money that is used as a circulating medium must bear the United States stamp, and all banking institutions, before doing business further shall deposit with the United States Treasurer, coin or bonds of the United States; these bonds to be canceled, and taken in exchange greenbacks for circulation, and these bonds to be free from taxation. Gold and bonds to be taxed with all other property, State or Territorial laws notwithstanding.

Other prominent men of this third party claim that the revenue laws should be revised, and all raw material together with the spices and medicines should be free from revenue tax. And luxuries and costly goods like wines, liquors, laces, silks and other costly goods, such as are worn by the rich and the aristocrat, should be taxed. While this class of people ignore and depress the labor of this country, and insist upon eating, drinking and wearing imported goods, they shall pay a tax sufficient to defray the expenses of our Government.

There is no prospect of the latter party organizing, yet there may be some that would stand ready to support men of their ideas.

If the Democrats organize, and live up to their pledge, the Independent men can cast their vote to help defeat objectionable men that endeavor to work into office merely because they are good Democrats.

I well remember that in 1855-'66 and '67 of hearing it said on the streets of Prescott, that a few of the leading Democrats of Yavapai County would do more to elect a boy that was known to be a son of a Democrat as page in one of the Houses of Legislature than to elect the Capital at Prescott. Since the Capital was moved to Tucson, but little was said about organizing until it was moved back to Prescott again. (Now, will organizing keep it at Prescott?) Doubtful.

MAN AND THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS.

Referring to J. M. Sanford's allusion to the domestication of the wild wolf, in his article on the worship of the heathen gods, James Hovey, has called our attention to a review of a lecture by Professor Rolleston, of London, at New Castle, England, recently, which bears somewhat on the point in question. The learned Professor said:

"With regard to the history of the domestication of animals, it was noteworthy that no man could put his finger on the record of the subjugation of any one single species. In the case of certain useful inventions, it could be said that they were attributed to certain persons, but there was no record of any single tribe of animals having been taken up wild and domesticated. It was therefore pretty certain that this subjugation must have taken place in prehistoric times. Another proof of the antiquity of the domestication of animals was the inter-changeability of diseases among them. The dog and the sheep must have lived a long time together before they nourished between them the two stages of the tapeworm's existence. Touching briefly on the subject of inherited propensities and the possibility of domesticating certain species, in breeding, the lecturer passed on to refer to the evidences of the antiquity of domestication furnished by the remains of the lake dwellings of the stone age, amongst which had been found bones of the dog, the goat, the sheep and the ox. It was also proved that the savages of the stone age possessed the pig. The horse received early mention from the Tauranian race which once inhabited Assyria, and whose cuneiform writing had just recently become intelligible to the world. This people called the horse by a cognomen signifying 'the beast of burden that comes from the East.' This name threw a great deal of light on the question of the horse's early home, and on the manner in which it was brought into subjection. The figure of the buffalo was never seen on the Egyptian monuments, and the animal was evidently unknown to that people. It was not possible to say positively what animals were first domesticated, but he was of opinion that the dog, the pig and the cow, had precedence over the others. Perhaps the dog was first taken in hand, and even the savage races known at present kept animals of that breed; for instance, the Australian aborigines had domesticated the dingoo. The subjection of the dog had possibly been effected in connection with the use by the savages of pit-falls for the killing of game. Ancient pit-falls of 40 feet in depth, which had been used for this purpose, had been examined by the lecturer at Ciesbury, and no doubt they were the reddest and most efficient means of catching game at the command of the savages of the stone age. One could easily be imagined that the dog, having been taken in a pit-fall, and ranging about for food, might be brought, as the wild dingoo was at present—to aid in driving the wild animals into the pit-fall. When the game was cut up, the offal would be the share of the four-footed allies of the hunter, and the steps from that state of co-partnership with man toward complete domestication were easy to recognize. There were certain conditions which an animal that was persistently domesticated must fulfill. It must be hardy, as it was subject necessarily to much exposure. Then it must have an attachment to man. It was well understood that some animals were much more difficult to tame than others, and some were naturally shy and intractable, whilst others were readily attachable to man. Again, the animal to become permanently domesticated must prefer comfort to independence; it must be useful in some way or other—in the chase, for giving milk, or for furnishing food, it must be got readily into captivity, must require little trouble in attending, and in almost all cases, it must be gregarious. The dog fulfilled almost the whole of these conditions, and the pig also held them closely. There was no doubt that the pig was very useful in furnishing food, and it appeared that the dogs were utilized for the supply of milk and bones of the West African and the Indian. The pig was also valuable in countries infested by venomous snakes. Covered immediately beneath the skin by a thick coat of fatty tissue, it had defiance to the bites of the most poisonous reptiles, and it was only when the venom incited some vascular part—such as the eye, the ear, the nose, or the mouth—that it was liable to suffer from it. Pigs made energetic and unflinching war upon all the creeping tribe, and also performed good service in hunting out and eating the eggs of such species as were oviparous. It was thus seen that the pig not only supplied good food, but that in life he was a destroyer of venomous reptiles, and upon countries where he was placed of the cow or the goat in furnishing milk."

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
A letter from Thos. A. Cord, Esq., dated Tustin City, Los Angeles Co., Cal., Feb. 1st, informs us that Los Angeles county never looked more promising for good crops than now, and farmers are taking advantage of the situation. Many acres will be planted in the spring. Notwithstanding the promise, however, many are talking of accompanying Mr. Cord and family on his return to Arizona this spring, bringing with them their families and all their earthly possessions, and many more think of coming out to take a look before moving. Several four and six man teams will leave in a couple of weeks for Arizona, loaded with bacon, for sale in the mines. Hon. Eben Hilton, formerly a banker in Northern California, and now in Tustin City, in ill health, will start about the first of March for Prescott, to spend the summer. He is an elegant gentleman, and a man of simple tastes, and regular habits. He is a native of New York, and is now in the Territory. He is a native of New York, and is now in the Territory. He is a native of New York, and is now in the Territory.

The remains of Captain Fred. D. Ogilby, 8th Inf., who died at Camp Apache last May, arrived at Santa Fe on the 28th of January, and were forwarded to the end of the railroad on the 1st inst. Upon the arrival of the remains at Santa Fe, General Hatch, commanding the District, at once sent them to Fort Mansa, and placed them in charge of Captain McKibbin, commanding the post, with instruction that a guard of honor be placed over them, and the post flag kept at half mast. Headquarters flag was also lowered in honor of the deceased.

Brevet Major and Captain Fred. Ogilby served with distinction from the breaking out of the war until the time of his death, and it seems but a few days since that we were constantly receiving telegrams and recording some new scout against the hostile Apaches under his command. Many of our citizens will remember his brief visit to Santa Fe. His splendid figure, handsome face and genial manners making friends all he came in contact with. (Santa Fe, N. M.)

The Arnold Mine, Arizona.
The Arnold Gold and Silver mine is regarded as a property of great promise, and will, doubtless, soon take its place among the large and regular dividend payers. It is a mine of a class to attract investment from those who seek rather investment than speculation. A mill has been contracted for on very favorable terms. The mill is to be completed by the middle of April next. The stock now selling at one dollar and fifty cents, or there about, will be worth five dollars as soon as the mill is completed. It is said at the office of the Company that the stock will not be assessed. (Stock Report.)

MINES ON ASH CREEK.
Messrs. Stemmer, Wallis & Co. have lately discovered a silver bearing lode, about one mile from Stemmer's house, on Ash Creek, which is said to be a big thing. It is called the Washington, the rock is represented to average \$1,000 to the ton, and as it is a